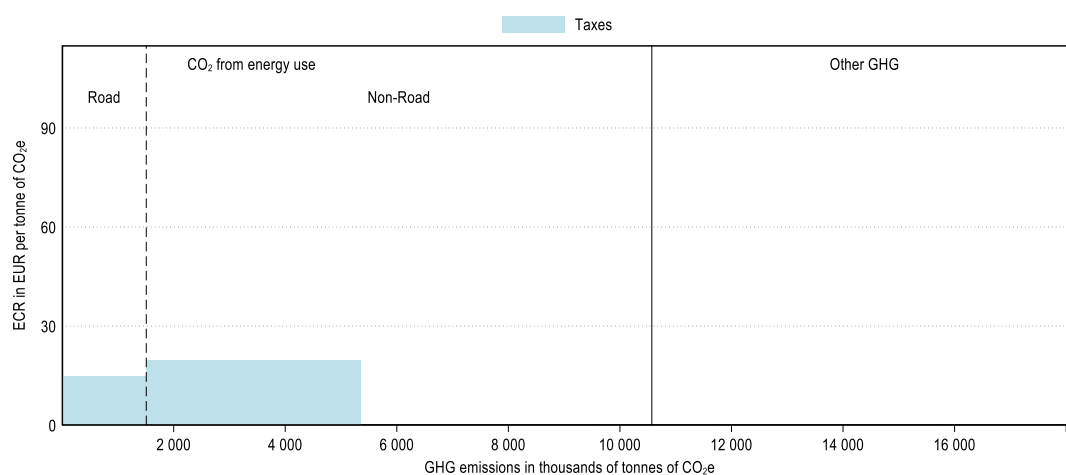


## Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use make up 58% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. Kyrgyzstan priced almost 51% of its carbon emissions from energy use and none were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 3). Most of the priced emissions originated from the buildings, road transport and industry sectors (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>, which made up about 42% of national emissions, were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

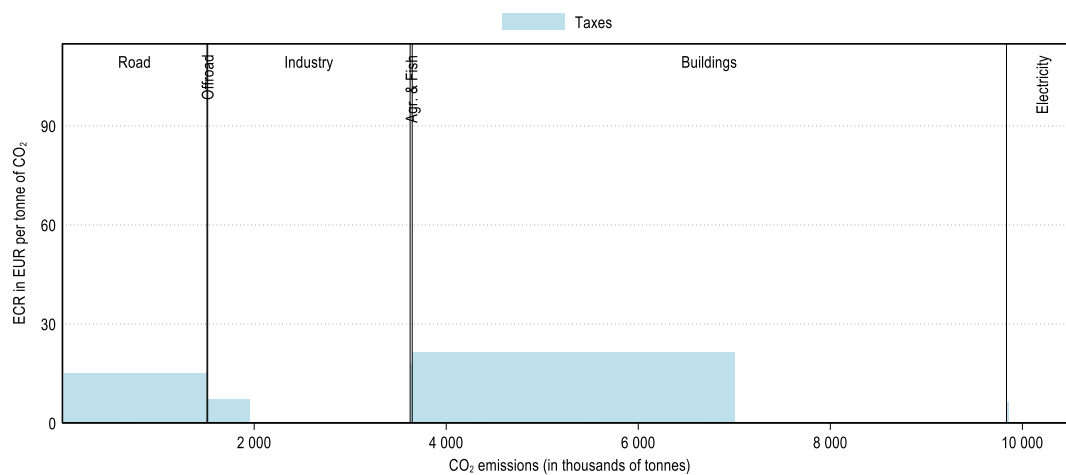
**Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Kyrgyzstan in 2021**

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



**Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Kyrgyzstan by sector and component in 2021**

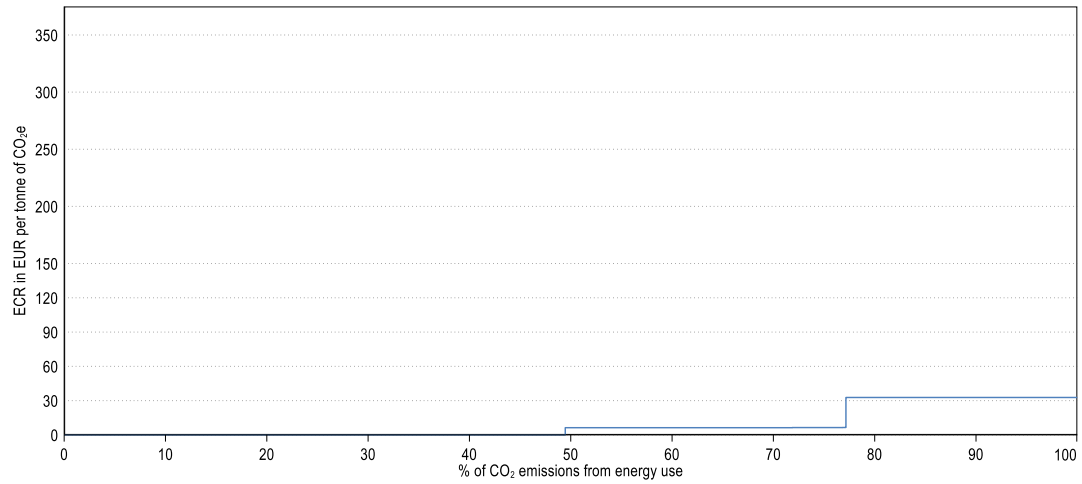
Restricting to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use



<sup>1</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, F-gases and process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use in Kyrgyzstan in 2021**

Restricting to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>